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The \$550m.— crucial vote tomorrow

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — A close vote is expected in the House of Representatives tomorrow when the crucial issue of additional foreign aid funding during this year's transition quarter is taken up, according to informed congressional sources. The issue has been sent back to the House floor for a full vote following a seven-to-six decision by House conference members not to join the Senate and appropriate the approximately \$750m. package, \$550m. of which is for Israel. Israel's supporters on Capitol Hill are mobilizing for the crucial vote, which will decide the fate of the transition funding. The aid package for the July 1-September 30 quarter is being actively opposed by the Ford Administration, which claims that the fiscal year 1976 bill, which includes some \$250. for Israel, was designed to include the transition quarter as well and no additional funding is needed. Even if the House approves the extra funding on Wednesday, when the matter is scheduled to be raised, the President could still veto the entire bill or merely refuse to spend the money for Israel — a real threat.

Meanwhile, the House International Relations Committee this morning takes up the pending resolutions of disapproval introduced last week against the Administration's proposed sale of six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt. But following Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's assurance last Friday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there would be no additional arms sales to Egypt this year, it is believed that House opponents of the sale will join their Senate colleagues in allowing the deal to go through. (Background report — Page 2)

Riots in Peking as thousands protest anti-Teng campaign

PEKING. — Demonstrations and looting ran riot in Peking's great Tien An Men square yesterday in the most violent upsurge of unrest the Chinese capital has experienced since the Red Guards' cultural revolution 10 years ago.

Angry Chinese threw stones at security men and set fire to three motor vehicles as tens of thousands demonstrated in Peking's main square to protest against the removal of wreaths honoring the late Premier Chou En-lai.

The demonstration was called to denounce the radical campaign against Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, whom the moderate Chou had favoured to succeed him. Soon after the Premier's death on January 8, Teng came under criticism as a "capitalist-leader."

A pagoda-roofed building believed to house a public security bureau was engulfed in flames and crowds looted the office, and threw papers and furniture from third-storey windows on to the fire burning below.

Three vehicles, including an army jeep, were set alight and a few people were badly beaten up, among them a student said to come from Tsinghua university, the launching pad of the anti-rightist campaign against vice-premier Teng.

When darkness fell, the mayor of Peking, Wu Teh, issued an appeal for calm, "to protect the great capital of our socialist motherland."

Later last night, workers' militia armed with wooden staves took control of the vast Peking

square, and appeared to have quelled the opposition.

The square was cleared of crowds and long, orderly lines of militia were seen escorting people — apparently demonstrators — out of the square.

Lights were still burning in the Great Hall of the People, a sign that a large-scale meeting was under way.

Reuter correspondent Peter Griffiths was among several foreigners arrested trying to watch the demonstrations. He was held shortly after recording Mayor Wu Teh's speech by 500 youths, who frog-marched him to a police station. But he was allowed to leave after an hour.

Mayor Wu Teh's words echoed from loudspeakers lined around the square. He blamed "a small minority of ambitious, evil men" for the day-long protests that had produced the violence.

He linked the demonstrations to a struggle in the Chinese leadership which had developed after the death of Premier Chou En-lai from cancer last January.

The mayor said the riots were aimed at Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the central committee of the Communist party. Behind the violence, he said, were men who supported the "capitalist road," — meaning Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the main target of the anti-rightist campaign.

The Peking correspondent of the Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK), said the crowd reached 100,000 during the most turbulent day in China since the violence of the cultural revolution a decade ago. (Reuters, AP)



JAMES Callaghan leaving 10 Downing Street after a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning. He will return there later this week as Prime Minister. (UPI)

Let's all fight inflation, says Callaghan, British PM

LONDON. — James Callaghan took over as Britain's new Prime Minister last night and immediately went on television to warn the nation it was living on borrowed money and must unite to fight inflation.

The 64-year-old Callaghan, a middle-of-the-road Labour Party veteran, was called to Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth and formally appointed Britain's 56th Prime Minister after winning the ruling party's leadership election.

In the last of three ballots among Labour Members of Parliament, he defeated the only remaining contender, fiery left-winger Michael Foot, the 62-year-old Employment Secretary who had presented a strong challenge in the earlier stages.

Callaghan, Foreign Secretary for the past two years, received 176 votes and Mr. Foot 137. The majority of 39 was bigger than expected.

In his television address, Callaghan asked his audience: "Do you feel we have sometimes been slipping?" He called for a national effort to "uphold our values and standards" and rebuild British prosperity. (Reuters)

Jenkins for F.O.?

Mark Segal adds:
The new Prime Minister has not yet made public his choice of ministers for the Cabinet he will set up this week, except that, in his short acceptance speech yesterday he asked Dennis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a runner-up in the leadership contest, to stay on.

It is reported here that another contestant, right-winger Home Secretary Roy Jenkins may be asked to replace Callaghan at the Foreign Office. Michael Foot and his left wing emerge with enhanced influence from the leadership contest, with his prospects good to replace Edward Short as deputy Party leader in the near future.

Callaghan is not expected to make any dramatic departures from Wilson's foreign policy, on which they worked closely together during his tenure at the Foreign Office. His main problems are gaining national confidence in the Government's economic measures — soon to be unveiled by Healey — in order to overcome inflation and unemployment at a time of falling output and a steep drop in the value of the pound sterling. ("Uncle Jim" — Page 4)

Sihanouk quits political life



BANGKOK. — Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday gave up his fabled job as Cambodia's head of state, officially retiring from politics and parting company with one of the world's most isolated, austere Communist regimes.

He will get a state pension of \$5,000, according to the Deputy Prime Minister of the Khmer Rouge government, Khieu Samphan.

Samphan, speaking over Radio Phnom Penh, said the 53-year-old Prince wanted to retire "so that he will have time for the private life of his family." (Reuters)

Close watch on Syrian military in Lebanon

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

A CLOSE WATCH is being kept on Syria's involvement in current events in Lebanon, Israeli military circles said last night, but they saw no cause for immediate alarm.

They were commenting on charges by Lebanon's leftist leader, Kamal Jumblatt, that Syrian troops have penetrated into Lebanon. He said they were in the guise of irregulars belonging to the Damascus-controlled a-Sa'ika sabotage movement now confronting the left as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The military circles said Israel has taken no special measures beyond the alert which has been maintained throughout Lebanon's 11-month civil war, especially since the collapse of the state authority there at the hands of a PLO-leftist alliance earlier this year.

Meanwhile, the Syrian-controlled a-Sa'ika was making a low-keyed effort to establish its presence at key positions around Beirut, while trying to enforce the fragile 10-day truce.

Beirut's authoritative "An-Nahar" newspaper said the Syrians were trying to pressure the leftists into accepting a compromise political settlement. The Syrians will not formally resume their peace mediation until Sa'ika forces have established control, the paper added. Scattered exchanges of fire occurred yesterday in Beirut and other areas of Lebanon as the Jumblatt-led leftist forces threatened to destroy the shaky truce unless their demands for the resignation of President Suleiman Frangieh and for radical political reforms were met by the weekend.

Lebanon's populace yesterday looked in vain for an early settlement while political leaders haggled over whether to convene the country's 99-man parliament to debate the deteriorating situation.

Speaker Kamel el-Asf' said he would set a date today for calling legislators to an emergency session, aimed at altering the constitution to allow for the early election of a replacement for President Frangieh. It was not clear whether the leftists were ready to stop fighting following Frangieh's ouster, since they would still remain in conflict with the Syrian army.

rians and the Lebanese Christian and Moslem leaders over the form of future political reforms.

Lebanon's main dilemma is now the lack of any government authority to police a parliamentary session to debate the various solutions being called for by the rival factions. The majority of legislators, Christians and Moslems, support a Syrian formula calling for dividing the administration equally between Christians and Moslems. The leftists are opposed to this formula, supporting a communal division of the administration.

The U.S. special envoy to Beirut, Dean Brown, yesterday conferred with President Frangieh and other Christian leaders for the second time in less than a week in a continued American effort to help restore peace to Lebanon. Brown had earlier met with Jumblatt and Moslem leaders. Washington reports yesterday said that Brown "has not been instructed to meet with PLO leaders."

Jerusalem Post reporter Yoram Hamirski adds: UN personnel from the southern Lebanon observation posts, crossing the border at Rosh Hamikra, said yesterday they had seen no changes in the deployment of forces in the area. They added that Lebanese government officials were still away, from their posts and some of the residents have been talking about the possibility that a-Sa'ika and Syrian troops will come south.

Along the northern frontier, no tension was felt. Officials say the Lebanese army strongholds abandoned in January are still empty. Lebanese farmers, speaking to newsmen across the border fence, said the fear and concern exist mainly in the Christian villages.

Israel-Arab peace force suggested

WASHINGTON. — U.S. Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield said yesterday that all the Middle East powers, including Israel, should create a force to police a truce in Lebanon. He described the fighting in Lebanon as "a highly volatile, extremely dangerous situation."

He said he did not believe any Middle East nations were interested in talking over Lebanese territory, and for that reason, a joint peace-keeping force might succeed.

Asked if he thought a UN peace force should be sent to the area, Mansfield said, "I don't think the Lebanese want a UN intervention." He thought it possible Israel and its Arab neighbors could work together to stabilize the Lebanese situation.

Under Secretary of State Joseph D. Sisco told a Senate committee yesterday that the U.S. has no plans for military intervention in Lebanon. He told a hearing on refugee problems that the U.S. is trying to arrange a lasting ceasefire. He declined to discuss any details of U.S. diplomatic efforts until the hearing went into closed session. (AP)

Dayan: When we should intervene

NEWTON, Massachusetts. — A more strongly anti-Israeli government in Lebanon would not be a reason for Israeli military intervention, former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday.

Mr. Dayan, here on a fund-raising tour, told a press conference: "Although the government may be more anti-Israeli, this is not a reason for us to intervene militarily as long as they do not plan a war against Israel."

Asked under what other conditions Israel would invade Lebanon, Dayan replied: "Israel would only invade Lebanon if we knew Syria actually invaded Lebanon not only because of what's going on there, but because they wanted to use Lebanon as a springboard to launch attacks on Israel. But this is not the case at all." (Reuters)

Nearer to peace than ever — Rabin

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that, to his mind, Israel is closer to peace today than it has ever been in its 28 years of existence.

The fact that peace has not been achieved thus far is no fault of the Israeli leadership, he said, as it has throughout been willing to make significant territorial concessions. It is rather an indication of the refusal on the part of Arab leaders to recognize the legitimacy of the existence of a free Jewish state.

The Prime Minister was addressing the formal opening of the eighth Ariel Tel Aviv University Board of Governors meeting. At the ceremony, honorary doctorates were conferred upon Soviet scientist and humanist Andrei Sakharov (in absentia), poet Uri Zvi Greenberg, Board of Governors chairman Victor Carter, Sylvia Gilman and Henry Glossberg.

Egypt getting 40 Mirage F-1 aircraft

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Egypt can expect to receive within a few months the first of the 40 Mirage F-1 interceptors ordered for its air force from France, according to French officials. This follows the two-day visit here by President Anwar Sadat, who left for Rome yesterday.

The Mirage F-1 is the most advanced combat aircraft in service with the French Air Force. Delivery to Egypt will considerably enhance its air strike power.

Egypt can also look forward to receiving 100 Dassault-Dornier Alpha-jet ground-support aircraft from late 1978 onwards. By then the French Government hopes to work out a compromise with West Germany, their partner in building this aircraft. The Federal Republic has so far refused to deliver weapons to "zones of tension."

The Egyptian leader left Paris with full assurances from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, with whom he had a second unscheduled round of talks just before his departure yesterday, that France would give wide-ranging technical help to Egypt's embryonic arms industry. Sadat also met Premier Jacques Chirac, who is due to visit Egypt later this year.

But problems still remain for Egypt in financing its \$8 billion purchase of French warplanes and the Cairo arms factory, which will cost the amount to get into operation. Sadat depends on funds from Saudi Arabia and the other Middle East oil states, and this money is by no means guaranteed.

Egypt hopes to obtain the right to build under licence France's Mirage 2000 advanced combat aircraft, being developed by the Dassault-Breguet firm. But this is a long-term project since the plane is not scheduled to enter service with the French Air Force until the 1980s.

Sadat set off for Rome yesterday delighted with the success of his visit to Paris. Asked by reporters whether he was convinced of France's sincerity in offering to help Egypt's war machine, he said: "Yes, I am sure. You need not have any doubt about this. I know France will go all the way to help us."

Upon his arrival in Rome yesterday.

Egypt may get Yugoslav planes

WASHINGTON. — "Aviation Week and Space Technology" reported yesterday that Yugoslavia may offer to sell Egypt its aging Galeb jet trainer, and the Jastreb fighter version of the Galeb, as short-term replacements of existing planes in the Egyptian inventory.

The magazine said that Yugoslavia may also propose to Egypt that it purchase the new Jurnom twin-jet fighter bomber, which Yugoslavia is building together with Rumania. The Jurnom is now going through prototype projects.

Yugoslavia is not subject to political pressures that the Soviet Union brought on the Indian Government in refusing to allow India to send Mig-21 engines and spares to Egypt, the magazine points out. As a result, Yugoslavia could eventually become a source of these items for Egypt.

These issues will be discussed when President Sadat visits Yugoslavia later this month, it said.

Jerusalem: Not a nuclear power

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Reporter

ISRAEL IS NOT a nuclear power and it will not be the first to introduce atomic weapons into the Middle East, officials said in Jerusalem yesterday, commenting on a feature in "Time" magazine about this country's nuclear capacity.

The New York magazine said that Israel has a stock of 13 locally-made nuclear bombs and was considering using them during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The New York news magazine said that Israel assembled 13 twenty-kiloton nuclear bombs during the Arab advance in the 1973 war, and then stored the weapons in desert arsenals after the fighting turned in Israel's favour.

"Israel sources" quoted by foreign news agencies say the latest report was leaked to counter Israel's objections to the sale of American arms to Egypt, and its requests for increased aid.



ALIVE and unscathed, this driver and his helper walk away smiling from the wreck of their truck which overturned yesterday on the Beit Lid-Hadera road. (IFPA)

Four saboteurs shot in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA. — Four men found guilty of attacking Ethiopia's only oil refinery in the port of Assab last November were executed on Saturday by firing squad, the Ethiopian News Agency revealed last night. It said 11 others were sentenced to prison terms, ranging from one year to life. All were African secessionists.

Three fuel storage tanks were damaged in the early morning attack on the Soviet-built, State-owned refinery at Assab, which is about 800km. from the capital. (Reuters)

Spanish terrorists in massive jail break

MADRID. — Twenty-nine prisoners, among them political extremists serving terms of up to 30 years, escaped yesterday from the maximum-security prison of Segovia in Spain's biggest jail break since the Civil War.

Hundreds of paramilitary Civil Guardsmen fanned out over the barren mountains (100 km) north of Madrid to hunt down the fugitives, most of them apparently political prisoners.

Their escape — through the sewers taking the penitentiary with Segovia, a town of 80,000 — was the most stunning event in post-Franco Spain and bound to have political repercussions.

Spanish news reports said many of the escaped were members of Basque Homeland and Liberty, an

underground guerrilla group blamed by police for a long string of bombings, kidnappings and slayings, including the 1973 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Another escaped prisoner, was identified by the national news agency Cifra as a member of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front, a Maoist urban guerrilla group.

Leftist plan — Page 4)

ARGENTINE LEFTISTS KILL POLICEMAN

BUENOS AIRES. — Leftist guerrillas killed a policeman yesterday and another policeman attacked by terrorists on Sunday died of his wounds, police reported.

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Kissinger to Europe in May

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to attend the NATO ministerial meeting in Norway on May 20-21 and will make subsequent stopovers in Sweden, Luxembourg and Britain, the State Department announced yesterday.

President Ford's spokesman denied yesterday that any effort is being made to ease Kissinger out of the Administration. The denial came after Ford's election campaign manager said Kissinger may resign before next year.

Rogers Morton, the President's new campaign manager, told a private meeting of 15 leaders of the grassroots California Republican Assembly that the Secretary "is getting towards the end of a long political career."

The assembly supported former California Governor Ronald Reagan over Ford by a vote of 250 to 15. Reagan has said he would not retain Kissinger in his Cabinet. (AP)

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School's out — till April 25

The Pessah vacation began today for school children and their teachers all across the country, and many will be taking advantage of the opportunity to participate in the hundreds of educational and cultural programmes, being organized by the Ministry of Education for the holiday period. Schools will reopen on April 25, the first Sunday after the last day of Pessah.

The Ministry has arranged special educational advancement sessions for teachers to help keep them up-to-date on new developments in their fields, and has planned hikes and camping programmes for the youth.

Today also marks the opening of high school registration which will continue until April 23.

According to the Ministry, the following categories of pupils must register now: all elementary school pupils who will be completing eighth grade this year; and all eighth and ninth grade pupils in junior high schools who wish to study in high school. No payment is required upon registration. (Him)

Customs slowdown at B-G ties up incoming tourists

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Customs workers at the passenger terminal here began a partial strike yesterday, as the tourist season approached its peak with large numbers arriving to celebrate Pessah, as well as the Christian Easter holidays.

The partial strike had its worst immediate effects on tourist groups, as the workers prevented representatives of travel agencies from meeting the groups on arrival and helping them through immigration and customs checks. The travellers, many of whom speak only their native tongue — such as groups of Polish pilgrims — had to make it through the entry procedures on an individual basis, and try to regroup amid the tumult outside the arrivals hall.

The works committee said the reason for the partial strike was the Treasury's rejection of their demands on the staffing establishment for the coming year, and its failure to implement an agreement for payment of uniform laundry costs.

Other effects of the partial strike include delays in delivery of foreign newspapers, such as the London "Times" and "Le Figaro," which the customs officials usually clear immediately they arrive. Passengers declaring goods on which duty is paid, passing through the red lane, will now have to send such items to the customs warehouse, and come back to the airport later to clear them. Tourists bound for Eilat, who usually have their luggage cleared immediately so they can be transferred quickly to the Arava terminal, will now have to wait their turn like any other passengers.

The customs men said they would escalate their partial strike if the Treasury does not meet their demands "within a short time."

12 European, 2 Israeli teams in volleyball tournament

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. Twelve European countries will compete with two Israeli teams in the 1976 annual spring volleyball cup, starting today all over the country and continuing until next Wednesday.

The Danish, Greek and Portuguese squads had already arrived yesterday for what will be one of Israel's biggest international sports gatherings. Due last night were the remaining overseas contingents: Belgium, England, Finland, France, Holland, Luxembourg, Scotland, Spain and West Germany. The entry will be completed by Israel's national and junior handball teams.

The tournament will be run on a league basis, with the first stage at the kibbutz of Dalia and Nirim, Golan Heights, near Meina, and the Rupa agricultural center's Shuk Hefez sports stadium.

The winners from each pool will play off for the first to fourth places at Beit Hacholim in Ofek and Tel Aviv's Yad Eliahu stadium, where the final also will be staged. Competition for lower placings is scheduled for the Wings Institute, near Netanya, and Shuk Hefez.

This is Israel's 10th time in the spring cup. Israel finished as runner-up to The Netherlands in the seven-nation meet when it was held in Israel in 1970.

This was the second time Israel placed behind the Dutch team in the tournament.

1976 tennis season opens today

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. The 1976 local tennis season will officially launch today — with the annual Pessah national junior tennis championships get under way at the Hapoel and Maccabi Tel Aviv courts here. Over 250 youngsters from Dali to Eilat have entered the week-long meet, the Israel Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

Tel Aviv Hapoel's petite Ronit Heller is the center of interest at the tournament, as she goes for an unprecedented fourth straight title in the girls' under-18 singles.

This will be her final appearance in the junior game (Heller turned 18 in February, but is eligible for under-18 season).

Heading the seedings in the boys' under-18 singles is Shai Pami — who was runner-up to the now over-age Shlomo Glickstein in last year's Pessah meet — with the following three places going to Zoltan Har-El, Ronny Wertheimer and Danny Goldberg. Tommy Friecher and Gil Sahar head the field in the under-16 section.

The event as she was still under the age limit on the January 1 deadline.

With Ronit's main rival Hagit Tamari currently training in England, she is followed in the seedings by Tal Har-El, Hava Coriat and Tami Levin. Coriat and Malka Parmet occupy the first two places in the under-16 category.

Headed the seedings in the boys' under-18 singles is Shai Pami — who was runner-up to the now over-age Shlomo Glickstein in last year's Pessah meet — with the following three places going to Zoltan Har-El, Ronny Wertheimer and Danny Goldberg. Tommy Friecher and Gil Sahar head the field in the under-16 section.

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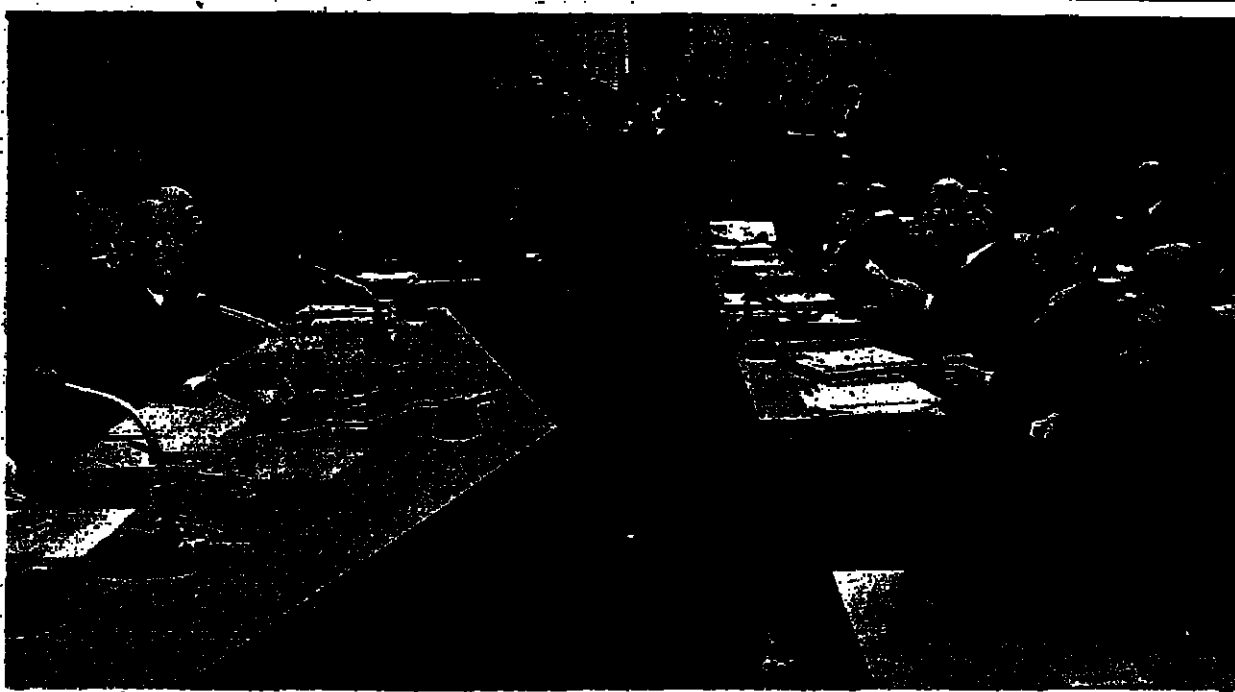
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Chaim Weizmann, from an enlarged photograph on the wall of Weizmann Hall in the Jewish Agency building, looks down on the Agency's Board of Governors meeting that opened yesterday. At the head table are Max Fisher (extreme left), chairman of the board; Agency Executive Chairman Yosef Almog; and (partly covered) Moshe Rivlin, director-general of the Agency.

Agency governors probe deeper

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Deeper interest in all phases of Israeli life — especially finances, the bureaucracy, education, and the reception of new immigrants — was shown by Diaspora fund-raisers yesterday as the Jewish Agency Board of Governors plenary opened in Jerusalem.

Meeting in the Jewish Agency building's Weizmann Hall, under the chairmanship of Max Fisher of the U.S., the board approved the Agency's \$502m. budget for the 1976-7 fiscal year. It also approved a request by Agency Treasurer Arye Dulisa for a \$150m. interim budget until the Agency Assembly convenes in July.

The total budget falls behind last year's figure of \$444m. because of a slump in cash collections by the fund-raisers.

During the eight hours of sessions yesterday, most of the foreign members asked a lot of questions:

how is the estimate of immigration reached; how was income spent last year; and what are the priorities for spending if fund-raising falls below the projected goal.

In the discussion of immigration, Agency Executive Chairman Yosef Almog said that the budget is based on an estimate of 45,000 newcomers (including 35,000 from distressed countries, rather than an original estimate of 45,000). Almog noted that "our future will be decided not only by our geography, but by our demography; thus aliyah must be our top priority."

He also urged Jews everywhere to increase their pressure on the Soviet government to free more Jews.

Treasurer Dulisa disclosed that his department will start using a "new and bigger" computer in August to replace its old one and increase efficiency. Frank Lautenberg, general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and the president of a large computer data processing firm in New Jersey, himself went to see the computer's operations and suggest improvements.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who joined the plenary along with other top Treasury officials, said that Israel's economy could most be helped by greater investments here (especially in export industries), an increase in tourism to the level of one million visitors a year, and support by Jews abroad of absorption projects here.

The plenum also heard reports of some 20 committee sessions attended last week by the 42 members of the board.

Jewish education in South America, more on immigration and absorption, and the Agency's Assembly will be discussed today. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will address the board members before they end their deliberations this evening.

German group to set up youth villages in Israel

TEL AVIV. — The Shalem International Organization for Disadvantaged Children, based in West Germany, will establish youth villages for disadvantaged children in Israel too.

This was announced at a press conference in Beit Sotikolov yesterday to mark the arrival of the Shalem children's orchestra for a concert tour here. Shalem's Israel director Alex Hary, said his organization, whose name is linked to the Hebrew word "shalom," had been negotiating with educational and social institutions here for more than a year about establishing youth villages. It has been operating such villages in West Germany for the past 12 years.

Hary said that Shalem had bought land near Jerusalem and was negotiating to buy land in Galilee too. It was helping to subsidize two youth groups at Moshav Amirim near Safed and in Jerusalem.

Gottfried Mueller, founder of the organization, said at the press conference that the children come to the youth villages from broken homes. "The village grows all the food they need, including wheat for flour to make bread, without using artificial fertilizer or pesticides. He said the organically grown foods improved the children's health, so that their sickness rate was lower than that of other children of their age."

Each village has a carpentry shop, a print shop, a swimming pool, a sauna, and stables. There is no television, and smoking is forbidden. The villages in West Germany have a youth population of 200, organized in family pattern groups of eight children, each with a "mother-counselor" or a counselor-couple. All the groups of eight are mixed as to sex and age, as well as intellectual accomplishment, and physical health, and each has separate living quarters. It also has a "grandparent counselor couple" living elsewhere in the village.

Mueller said that Shalem has villages in Greece, Britain and the U.S. It intends to set up its world centre in Jerusalem.

According to "Yim," Mueller, an ex-Israeli, has donated a fully equipped field hospital to the IDF. (Him)

J'lem bus driver hijacks passengers—to Police h.q.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 60 passengers who boarded a No. 9 Egged bus in Jerusalem yesterday morning found themselves in the hands of a hijacker.

The hijacker, a man in a dark suit, took control of the bus as it was about to leave the station and the central bus station were first taken instead to the police station in the Russian Compound.

It all started at the Rehov Metuda bus stop at about 11:15 a.m. Some travellers had been waiting for 10 minutes, when a bus (No. 664-325) approached from Rehov Metuda. But their relief turned to dismay when they saw the bus halt about 40 metres short of the stop and begin to discharge passengers. The driver obviously intended to by-pass the stop.

Some of the more agile ones sprinted to the bus, and began to enter by the rear door. As soon as the driver noticed this, he slammed the rear door shut on one would-be passenger and began driving. At this stage, a number of passengers began shouting to the driver that he hadn't given them a chance to get off.

The driver, Zion Shabu, thereupon halted at the regular stop and let them alight. At this stage, he did permit passengers to enter the bus, including a number who had arrived in the meantime. He then demanded that all those who had entered by the rear door get off and enter by the front door and pay their fares. Most of them did so, but two refused to budge.

They later explained that they had had no wish to avoid payment. They were simply fed up, they said, with years of being at the mercy of the whims of Egged drivers. There was no doubt, they declared, that the driver would not have taken on any passengers at that stop if things had worked out according to his plan.

They said their refusal to obey the driver's orders was meant as a protest against his own high-handedness in not halting at the stop.

After arguing with the two recalcitrants for a few minutes, the driver returned to the wheel and proceeded to Rehov Metuda. It looked as though he had given up.

But not for long. Instead of following the No. 9 route, Shabab made his way to the police station in the Russian Compound, arriving there at 11:40. He turned the two offenders over to the first policeman he saw. They gave their side of the story and also filed a counter-complaint.

The Egged spokesman said last night that he had not been informed of the case. "In general," he said, "we prefer to settle these matters so that the other passengers don't suffer. Without knowing the details, I can't say whether the passengers' actions justified the driver's reaction." The spokesman promised to look into the matter.

180 GELLS and boys from Arad celebrated their Bat or Bar Mitzva on Masada yesterday. The youngsters were accompanied by their parents and included many born in Arad, which is now marking the 13th year of its founding as well.

'Israel could teach Chinese how to irrigate'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Mao Tse-tung would be well advised to send irrigation experts to Israel to learn how to help farmers in China's arid areas," Prof. Gunnar Hoppe, Rector of Stockholm University, told The Jerusalem Post on Sunday.

Prof. Hoppe, a geographer who headed the Swedish committee for the Hydrological Year and visited China recently, today ends a week's visit to Israel as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Also on the tour with him was Prof. Otto Bastiansen, a physical chemist and Rector of the University of Oslo. Both were among the signatories of the protest of academics against the anti-Israel vote at Unesco a year ago.

On their tour here the Rectors met university professors in their fields at Jerusalem and Haifa. But the highlight of their visit, they said, was talks with kibbutz members, whose idealism they said was "captivating."

PASSENGER TRAFFIC through Ben-Gurion Airport in March was a total of 150,000, compared to 120,000 in March of 1975 (when Pessah occurred) — and is expected to total more than 200,000 this month.

Histadrut warning on gov't strike

By YEHOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Leaders of the civil servants who have been receiving specific allowances yesterday rejected Histadrut warnings not to strike next Thursday.

They intend to strike against plans to implement the Barak Committee recommendations which said their specific allowances be abolished by October.

The secretary of the Civil Servants Union, Haim Bernstein, yesterday informed them the strike was illegal and they would have to bear the consequences. So far no instructions had been issued to cut their pay so there was nothing to warrant the strike, he said.

But Yosef Silbermann, representing the income tax workers, argued it would be easier to force the Government and Histadrut now not to cut their pay than to get them to change a contrary decision after it has been taken.

The leaders of the 20,000 workers who receive the allowances are to meet here tomorrow. The strike is expected to include the employees of the Ministry of Communications, workers in the Treasury's income tax, property tax, and customs departments, and in national insurance.

T.A. manual labourers may strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The city's 600 blue collar workers may soon go on strike to protest the mayor's decision to "freeze" the 10 per cent pay rise granted them at the beginning of the year.

The municipal employees union executive was meeting last night to decide whether to declare a new labour dispute (which would allow a strike in a fortnight) or to act on an old dispute declared months ago on the same issue.

The effect of a strike would, however, have any immediate impact, but would make itself felt in time as roads are not repaired and street lights are not fixed.

Mayor Shlomo Lahat decided not to pay the increase for the coming two months so that the city would again be eligible for its financial allocations from the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry had cut these off following the pay increases, which it considered a violation of government wage policy.

National Insurance dues up 1.6%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

National Insurance dues will go up by 1.6 per cent, the Knesset Finance Committee decided yesterday.

The Treasury originally wanted dues to go up by two per cent. MKs of the Coalition and Opposition alike suggested they go up 1.1 per cent only. Labour's Adi Amoral and David Coren were the only two committee members who supported the Treasury demand, arguing that it was essential for the National Insurance Institute to help mop up surplus purchasing power.

However, the rest of the Committee, headed by Yitzhak Golan (ILF), said the Institute was not created to provide the Treasury with a double taxation system.

The Committee has not yet decided how much of the 1.6 per cent will be paid by employers and how much by wage-earners.

After N.I.I. head Amram Sivan said that the Committee's compromise was unacceptable, chairman Israel Kargman said the Labour Minister who is responsible for the National Insurance Institute could raise the issue once again if he wished.

Later in the Committee session, during a discussion of the budget of the Religious Affairs Ministry, Kargman and Minister Yitzhak Rabin agreed that a great many problems connected with the Jewish Kadosha (burial societies) would be eliminated, and much emotional suffering of bereaved eased, if the N.I.I. levied an extra 0.1 per cent to pay for the costs of burial and the erection of a standard grave-stone.

"GAN"
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AND INVESTING
"P"

Immigrant held for stabbing policeman

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — A new immigrant from the Soviet Union was arrested here yesterday after he allegedly threatened an Absorption Ministry worker with a knife and wounded a policeman.

The man, about 30 years old, arrived in Israel on Friday and returned to the airport yesterday to make final arrangements at the Ministry of Absorption office. According to "Yim," the immigrant had requested to be settled in the Dan region but was informed that there were no apartments or jobs available there. When alternate locations were suggested, he reacted violently screaming "I'll kill you," pulled out a switchblade and attacked the Absorption Ministry representative.

Police Sergeant Naim Halava managed to disarm the assailant but on the way to police headquarters, the man drew a second knife and wounded Halava.

'Cubans advising Red Sea states'

NEW YORK — Cuban troops and advisers are reported to be stationed in several countries in the Red Sea area where the Soviet Union is in the process of expanding its influence, the "New York Times" said yesterday.

"New York Times" military correspondent Drew Middleton said British intelligence sources had reported that about 650 Cuban troops had been flown to Somalia, and that 60 to 70 Cuban pilots and missile technicians are also in the country. Some 2,500 Soviet military advisers and large stocks of air force and naval equipment, including missiles, are based in Somalia, which controls the entrance to the Red Sea, the report said.

Cuban pilots are reported to be training airmen in Southern Yemen, and Cuban advisers are working with rebels in the Dhofar district of Oman, the article stated.

The "Times" quoted U.S. West European and Israeli intelligence sources as generally agreeing that the Soviets and Cubans were seeking to gain military supremacy in the area to support friendly political movements. Control of the region would also enable the Soviet Union and Cuba to "turn the oil tap off" in the event of a confrontation with NATO powers, the "New York Times" added. (Reuters)

Cuban hijacks plane to Lisbon

LISBON — A Cuban soldier in Angola hijacked a Portuguese TAP airliner and forced its crew to fly him to Portugal where he has applied for political asylum, officials said yesterday.

Government sources said the Cuban embassy has applied heavy pressure on the military junta to return the soldier, who boarded the Boeing 707 on Sunday while serving as a security guard at Luanda airport.

The newspaper "O Dia" broke the story in its Monday edition and forced official disclosure of the hijacking despite government attempts to keep it a secret.

Customs officials detained the soldier, identified as Carlos Manuel Molino Alvaraz, when the flight landed on Sunday night. They said he was being held in their headquarters pending a decision on asylum by the government. (UPI)



President Anwar Sadat, right, listens to a speech by the representative of Egyptian students in Paris prior to Sadat's departure for Rome yesterday. The Cairo radio correspondent in Paris, Dr. Ali Samman, who is known to be an Egyptian intelligence official, is seen standing beside the student watching closely the text of his speech, presumably to make sure he adheres to the version agreed in advance. (Photo by AP)

Angolans at Namibia dam site

JOHANNESBURG — Cuban and Black Marxist Angolan troops have surrounded the Angolan side of the South African-built hydro-electric project at Ruacana, South West Africa (Namibia), Defence Minister Pieter Botha said yesterday. He said preliminary diplomatic contact had been made between Pretoria and the Marxist regime in Angola, and this opened the possibility for further talks.

South African troops pulled out of Angolan territory eight days ago after Prime Minister John Vorster received assurances from the Angolans, relayed by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, that the security of the project and workers there would be ensured.

Botha said Cuban as well as Angolan contingents moved around the project site area during the middle of last week in "limited strength." Work has been halted temporarily since workers on the Angolan side of the project were evacuated to South West Africa.

The \$185m. Ruacana power and irrigation complex is due for completion in eight months and has been financed by the South African government for the development of South West Africa. South African forces are massed on the South West African side of the border, where the project straddles the common frontier. Military sources in Pretoria have discounted the possibility of a clash between the South Africans and Cubans, whose total strength in Angola now is estimated between 12,000 and 15,000. (UPI)

Leftists said planning to topple Juan Carlos

MADRID — Police yesterday questioned dozens of persons arrested in weekend street demonstrations to learn more about reported plans for toppling King Juan Carlos through a nationwide wave of street protests and political strikes.

A police announcement said 194 persons were arrested in Madrid alone in running clashes between riot police and protesters trying to demonstrate for political freedom. About 130 of them have been released, police said.

No figures were given on the number of arrests during similar demonstrations in Barcelona, Pamplona and Vitoria. (UPI)

Amin: Some of my best friends are Jews...

NEW YORK — Some of General Idi Amin's best friends, he says, are Jews.

In an interview in the May issue of "Out" magazine, the President of Uganda first professes his love for Jews and then attacks "Zionist policy" and advocates that Israel accept the Palestinian policy of Yasser Arafat.

"I love very much the Jews," Amin told Jonathan Broder, an American journalist based in Tel Aviv. "Very many of them are my best friends. General Dayan, he is my best friend. We chased Jewish women together in Tel Aviv."

As further evidence of his affection, Amin told Broder that during the October 1973 war, he personally searched a prisoner of war camp in Syria in an effort to find "my very good friends." Colonel Bar-Lev, a former Israeli military attaché to Uganda and Major Danny Shapiro, a former Israeli jet pilot in Uganda.

He also claimed that he had visited all the Israeli prisoners of war in the camp, and raised their morale by giving them "milk, water, everything... They were very happy to see me."

Amin boasted of his popularity with "very many Jews, in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, in the U.S. and all over the world. They are my friends and they are very good people," he said. "They don't want war. They want peace. They want more industry, they want to educate their children. They want to buy cattle more than tanks. They want to buy Boeing more than Phantom, which kills innocent people."

In the next breath, Amin declared: "But the Zionist policy of extending its borders and taking Arab land, this is a policy which we condemn completely, whether dirty Israel is my friend or not. They must stop murdering the Arabs and agree to go back to Palestine and live together as Yasser Arafat has told me."

Broder asked the Ugandan chief of state about his political future. "I can be overthrown if I become corrupt," Amin replied. "But I will never be corrupt, for your information Field Marshal Amin is a very simple man, yes." (JTA)

More China aid for Egypt

CAIRO — China's recent gift of military spare parts to Egypt is the prelude to a new aid relationship between the two countries, an Egyptian editor said yesterday.

Moussa Sabry, editor of "Al-Akhbar" reported this in an article written from France where President Anwar Sadat is visiting. Sadat announced last month that China had given Egypt 30 warplane engines to help overhaul Soviet built Mig-15 and Mig-17s in the Egyptian arsenal. The gift also included "several thousand types" of military spare parts and other equipment, according to the state-owned Middle East News Agency.

Sabry said "China's great positive attitude came as a surprise to Egypt and was beyond all Egyptian expectations. I can affirm that China's position will involve new surplus parts as well as Egyptian mission will go to China shortly, and I can say no more at this point because the time is not yet ripe for further disclosures."

Sadat has recently revealed that the Chinese gift came six months before his abrogation last month of the 1971 friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union because of Moscow's refusal to supply new arms and spare parts, and to grant a moratorium on Egyptian debt payments.

Another Egyptian newspaper, "Al-Ahram," said yesterday Egypt has made plans to ensure that its Soviet built industries continue to operate if the Soviet Union withdraws its experts from the country. (UPI, Reuters)

Scranton praises U.S. ties with Arabs

BOSTON — The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, William Scranton, said here at the weekend that it was in the interest of his own country and Israel too, for the U.S. "to have working relationships of some sort on the Arab side as well."

In an interview with the Boston "Sunday Globe," Scranton said: "It certainly is in the interest of bringing about peace in the Middle East and in keeping the Russians from dominating the area." He said the U.S. was the most effective single nation working in the Middle East to bring peace.

Scranton said the U.S. Mid-East policy has not tilted toward the Arab position. "I see no tilt or changing the position of the United States government whatsoever. We have been dedicated to friendship with Israel and determined that she should have recognition and security. Scranton, in his first major speech to the world body last month, criticized Israel's occupation policy of territories taken over in the Six Day War. During the Security Council debate on the troubles in East Jerusalem and the West Bank, Scranton said the Israeli policy of establishing settlements was an obstacle to overall peace in the Middle East.

Scranton said his predecessor, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, did an "outstanding" job "particularly for the internal morale of the United States."

NEW BRITISH PRIME MINISTER 'Uncle Jim' image conceals a cool intelligence and toughness

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

LONDON — Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who was named yesterday to succeed Harold Wilson as Prime Minister of Britain, will be a popular prime minister — at least for as long as the honeymoon period lasts.

His "Uncle Jim" image, exuding solidity and reliability, which has earned him such widespread backing in the British Labour movement, should serve him well at 10 Downing Street. If one is to go by the opinions of those who have worked with him, that public smile and fatherly warmth conceals an extremely cool intelligence and tough character. He used to be widely disliked and mistrusted as one of Labour's most ruthlessly ambitious politicians, but in the last two or three years his ambition has seemed to be simmering down, and recently he has been much less interested in plotting and leading to journalists than he used to be.

Of all Labour's leaders, he is the one who has most clearly seen his role as that of an elder statesman, helping to preserve the moderate mainstream traditions of the party, and concerned to defend the national interest in the party's councils. No one now engaged in politics — apart from Wilson himself — has had greater experience of high office than Callaghan, as Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Unlike some Labour politicians who never attended university, Callaghan does not have a complex about lacking intellectual training, nor about intellectuals. He is probably aware also that the British electorate dislikes leaders whose cleverness is too apparent, which some experts on Harold Wilson say explains why he has gone to such lengths to maintain an unsophisticated image.

Callaghan could perhaps be compared to Ernest Bevin in British politics for having reached the top largely due to his close links with the party organization and especially the trade union movement. He is very much a product of the party machine.

The new occupant of 10 Downing Street derives from working-class stock. His father was a chief petty officer in the Royal Navy, who was killed in World War One.

He went to school in Portsmouth, but had to start work at the age of 17, and his first job was as a tax official. The young Jim became an active member of the Civil Service union, and his experience as a top leader of the inland revenue staff federation has stood him well with the trade unions during his political career. During the Second World War, he also served in the Royal Navy, but broke through the class barrier by sheer ability and ended as a lieutenant.

On demobilizing in 1945, he contested Cardiff South for the Labour Party, and has represented that Welsh constituency ever since.

He stood for the Labour Party leadership in 1963, after the death of the then leader, Hugh Gaitskell; and although he only came third (to Harold Wilson and George Brown) he established himself as a member of the triumvirate who ran the 1964 government in its opening stages. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer, having in anticipation of the job spent each Friday taking a tutorial from a

group of economists in Oxford; but his time as the Treasury cannot be accounted a success.

He withstood for far too long, during the 1965 financial crisis, the pressure for devaluation coming from other (more economically sophisticated) members of the Cabinet. Thereafter he moved to the Home Office, and slightly faded from view. He made his comeback by his handling of the Northern Ireland crisis and still thinks that if Labour had continued in office after 1970 he could have weaned Catholics from their demand for a united Ireland and persuaded the Protestants to make the necessary concessions.

Callaghan and Wilson together conducted Britain's foreign policy so as to highlight the "special relationship" of Britain with the U.S. Britain in recent years became the link between the Americans and the Europeans. But Callaghan's critics charge that he has been too influenced by Henry Kissinger.

Indeed, there are many people who are convinced that the British UN Ambassador, Ivor Richard, slammed Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the former U.S. ambassador, for antagonizing the Third World at the Arabs at Kissinger's behest, after Callaghan gave the hint from Kissinger. His critics charge he made up for his pro-American stand by being nice to the left on such issues as Rhodesia.

Since Callaghan moved to the Foreign Office, British policy on the Palestinians has altered so today stand is for "recognizing the legitimate, political and human rights of the Palestinians" as well as Israel's need for secure and recognized boundaries. This statement was made by Callaghan to a Zion federation delegation, questioning one of Britain's many abstentions in recent Security Council votes. The Middle East. Callaghan also said that Resolution 242 and 338 should be supplemented by recognizing the need to find a place for the Palestinian people in any lasting settlement. A senior Foreign Office official has added "the Palestinians must also be taken into account not just as refugees but as people with political rights."

The big question still unanswered is whether Britain will sell Jaguar supersonic fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and thus alter British policy of not doing anything that might alter the Middle East balance of power.

Leaks from the Cabinet room indicated that Wilson was opposed to the sales, Callaghan favours them, if only on purely economic grounds of creating more jobs at a time of growing unemployment. The government's hopes for more petrol dollars to bolster sterling have been apparent from the recent journey to Middle East capitals of both Callaghan and his No. Two at the Foreign Office, Minister of State David Ennals.

Callaghan replaces Wilson at an age (64) well most of his countrymen are thinking of retirement.

As things stand in the Labour Party, with a leader suddenly vanishing and the left-wing in so much turmoil, Callaghan's limitations — the fact that he is not a great brain, that he does not stand for anything except moderation and loyalty to the Party that he is older than most of the other challengers for the leadership — may well look like assets. On the depth of Britain's economic crisis, it is an advantage, too, that the Conservative Opposition take a generally favourable view of Callaghan's moderation.

UK will still support Israel, Wilson says

Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

LONDON — Harold Wilson, in one of his final appearances as Prime Minister, Sunday night promised continued British support for Israel.

He stressed "our commitment to Israel is not in doubt and will not be in doubt" in the future. He accepted an honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from Bar-Ilan University before an audience of the British Friends of the University here.

Wilson promised that "the same friendly policy towards Israel will continue" under his successor at Downing Street, and that even though out of office he would do his best to ensure this policy's continuity.

The outgoing British Premier spoke of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries. When mentioning Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basic policy on the territories, Wilson declared: "As head of the Government that initiated Resolution 242 I think our interpretation is more the right one than anyone else's." Here he mentioned "the right of the Palestinian people to expression of its national identity within any settlement in the Middle East."

Wilson also spoke about his behind-the-scenes efforts to achieve freedom of movement for Soviet Jews. "There is one issue on which I have never made great public pronouncement — the question of the freedom of Soviet Jews to move to homes and lands of their own choosing," he said. "Over the last 22 years I have preferred to act by all means available to me — mainly private means — to try to secure the release, not only of the more publicized cases to which I was proud to give help, but even more proud in the case of relatively unknown people."

He recalled his pleasure at meeting a number of the immigrants from Russia he had helped immigrate during his visit to Israel in December 1972.

Tributes to Wilson from Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Mrs. Golda Meir were read out at the meeting. Rabin described Wilson as "a great leader, a great humanitarian and a good friend of Israel." Mrs. Meir praised his "dedication to all fine causes, of which Israel is one."

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Trials of 2 Soviet dissidents today

MOSCOW — Trials of two leading dissidents will begin in separate cities in the Soviet Union today. Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei D. Sakharov said the Crimean Tatar, Mustafa Djemiliev, 31, will appear before a court in the Siberian city of Omsk, accused of "spreading falsehoods that defame the Soviet State."

Andrei Tverdokhlebov, a member of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, the human rights organization, will appear before a Moscow court, also accused of anti-Sovietism. (UPI)

Israeli gets 6 years for rape in S.A.

JOHANNESBURG — An Israeli was sentenced to six years' imprisonment here yesterday for raping two women while on holiday in South Africa.

Mattitahu Cohen, 26, pleaded guilty to both charges. But court found that in both cases, followed women motorists in car and offered to fix their car tail lights, which he said was faulty. He then raped them knife-point.

Cohen was said to have been wounded while fighting as a commander with the Israel arm

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BY David Morris

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Rafael Schen discusses one sphere in which Shakespeare erred

EVEN SHAKESPEARE sometimes erred. Consider his well-known description of the "seven ages of man," which presents the last stage of life as: "second childishness and mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

In actual fact, these famous lines do not describe normal old age at all. They are much more applicable to the disease, today known as senile dementia, which causes progressive deterioration of the intellect and impoverishment of the emotions until, eventually, a vegetative state is reached. It is estimated that only about 20 per cent of people over the age of 80 suffer from dementia. The healthy (and presumably silent) great majority of octogenarians retain their clarity of mind and their ability to look after themselves; not infrequently they are able to work and to enjoy their lives.

Many people share Shakespeare's view of old age and believe that if a person lives long enough, he becomes "senile" or "arteriosclerotic" and enters the stage of second childhood. The idea that severe mental deterioration is an inescapable part of the process of aging is so commonly held that people often talk in amazement of someone over the age of eighty who still retains his faculties, as though this were something out of the ordinary.

What changes actually occur in the working of the brain as people grow older? What happens to the brain is very similar to what happens to the other organs of the body. The peak of efficiency is reached between the ages of 20 and 30 and from then onwards there is a slow and steady decline over the years. However, since in the youthful body, the organs have such large reserves, they are capable of normal functioning even in the ninth decade of life in spite of the ravages caused by age. If, we take the kidneys, as an example, it has been found that, at

Growing old is not so fearsome

the age of 80, their efficiency is only some 50 per cent of what it was at the age of 20.

It is noteworthy that the decline in function is a gradual one and that there is no sudden or drastic change for the worse in normal old age. If any organ, including the brain, fails to function properly in old age, this is due to disease.

THE MANY CHANGES that occur in the working of the brain as a person ages are difficult to define since they usually cannot be measured with precision. There is generally some deterioration in intellectual function during the course of a person's life although the experience acquired over the years often compensates for this. For example, older people are less adept at solving problems which require abstract reasoning; they are less adaptable to stresses and they are less capable of accepting new ideas.

One of the functions of the brain which can be easily measured is short-term memory. It has been found that the short term memory span is at its peak in the early twenties and gradually falls off, so, at the age of 80, there is already an appreciable deterioration which becomes more apparent when old age is reached. This change is gradual and perfectly normal.

Many middle-aged people are unnecessarily frightened and distressed when they find evidence in themselves of deterioration in memory. For example, they may find that, when they use the

telephone directory, they cannot keep the telephone number in their head long enough to make a call. This does not mean that they are becoming "senile"; it simply means that their short term memory-span has been reduced, which is just part of normal aging.

ONE OF THE important developments in modern medicine is the new interest in those most neglected of all patients—the elderly with mental disorders. This comparatively new field has been given the rather unwieldy name of psychogeriatrics. It is true that, unfortunately, little headway has been made in the treatment of dementia but it has been found that many elderly people have mental disorders which can be successfully treated. Only after other diseases have been ruled out should it be permitted to make a diagnosis of dementia and commit the patient to what amounts to life-imprisonment in some institution.

Geriatricians—the doctors who specialise in the diseases of old age—hate the word "senile." First of all, the word is ambiguous; some use "senile" to mean the normal mental changes that occur in healthy old people whilst others use it to describe the patients with actual dementia. But too often, "senile" is used as a blanket term to cover mental changes of any kind whatsoever in the aged person. It is in these latter circumstances that the diagnosis of "senility" usually means that all attempts to probe deeper into the patient's illness have been given up; this means rejection of the patient and condemnation without trial.

A leading British geriatrician, Bernard Isaacs, expressed his own feelings about the use of the word "senility" as follows: "In my mind's eye, I see the word garbed in a cloak of black with the blood of ill old people dripping from its lank fingers."

MUSIC

Six young composers

THE THIRD and last event of the Young Artists' Week, sponsored by the Sharett Fund for Young Artists, featured six young composers. The concert was held within the framework of the "Israeli Composers plus One" series of the Broadcasting Authority, and broadcast live from the cafeteria of the Tel Aviv Museum (March 29).

As one could perhaps have expected, there was nothing really earth-shattering in any of the pieces, nor could one discern any sensational breakthroughs. On the contrary, stylistic restraint and moderation of most of the pieces was rather surprising. On the other hand, however, one must derive great satisfaction from the fact that all six composers seemed to have already acquired a considerable amount of know-how and developed a fine capability to apply it reasonably.

Israel Sommer (1952) presented a not too meaningful short sonata for violin and piano in post-romantic idiom and rather mood. A concrete tape piece produced by manipulations of pine cones by Moshe Shilges (1951) showed a considerable amount of imagination. Ella Lazar (1954) contributed a sensitive and well shaped composition for soprano, English horn and piano, based on a poem of Shalom. The music reveals a fabric of expressive, modal—and oriental—inspired melodic lines.

"Cells" by Moshe Zorman (1952) combines a motif-bound, rhythmically sharp and percussive piano part and a trombone part, based mainly on instrumental effects and sound manipulations. The piece radiates considerable energy and tension.

Yan Radzinsky (1950) contributed an aleatoric piece "Segmenti a Due" for violin and cello. The piece has its merits but is reminiscent of too many contemporary pieces. Finally, Sally Pinkas (1953), in her "Continuation" for violin, viola and cello, showed surprisingly advanced professional skill. This piece regrettably, suffered from a lack and unimaginative performance.

All the other performances more or less did justice to the pieces.

The musicians included violinist Ilan Gronich; soprano Gila Yaron; pianist Zmira Lutsky; Merrill Greenberg, English horn; Gad Leventof, viola and Robert Merker, cello. Special mention must be made of young trombonist Micha Davis, who tackled Zorman's difficult trombone part with extraordinary skill.

RENNAMIN RAB-AM

Partisans Museum

A model of the Warsaw Ghetto is among the exhibits in the new Jewish Partisans Museum, which opened Sunday in the cellar of Beit Jabotinsky in Tel Aviv. The museum traces the story of Jewish resistance under the Nazis.



(Picture: Josef Vasquez)

Rabbi L.I. Rabinowitz visits an old-world bakery in Jerusalem

Making matza against the clock

ARRIVING ahead of time for an appointment at Broadcasting House in Jerusalem's Rehov Hahani HaMa'ala, I took the opportunity of wandering through the picturesque quarter in which it is situated. At the end of a nearby narrow lane, there was an even narrower lane, just a cul-de-sac in fact, turning off at right angles, and piled high with gnarled, twisted roots of old trees. Curious as to why they were there, I walked along the lane and came to a low door.

Entering, I felt I had stepped back some two centuries in time. On either side of a long narrow table stood two rows of men busily engaged in rolling out circles of dough. The men were of all shapes and conditions—bearded and unbearded (it would be sacrilegious to say clean-shaven), some with peyot, some without. But all wore skull caps (not, heaven forbid, any minuscule knitted kippot) and all were in constant, uninterrupted motion.

I had, in fact, stumbled upon the matza bakery of Jerusalem's most orthodox Jewish sect—the Neturei Karta, in which the special Matza Shemura was being prepared. The holes of wood outside were the fuel for the oven. Not that this was the only example of modern technology in the manufacture of matza. One might

have been in a bake-house a couple of centuries ago, before the controversy started to rage as to the admissibility of using machines to make matzot. The only instrument which by any stretch of the imagination could be called a machine was the pierced rolling pin used to make the perforations in the matza before they were placed in the wood-fired oven.

High up on the wall was a notice in large letters. It was the Declaration of Intent of everyone employed there and it read: "Every operation I perform today in making matza, I hereby perform in the name of 'Matza Mizra'." The only aspect of "Shemura" not visible was the wheat for the flour. This had been grown in Israel and carefully supervised against the possibility of fermentation or coming into contact with hametz from the moment it was harvested.

IT IS AN ESSENTIAL part of the making of Matza Shemura that the dough must not be left untreated for a single moment, but kept constantly manipulated to prevent the beginning of fermentation. The impression of perpetuum mobile was given not only by the constant rolling of the flat dough. In an adjoining cubicle, a heavily bearded man was energetically kneading the dough in a basin, after which it was placed on a table in yet another room. There on a wall above the table was a thick chromium pipe which was rolled back and forth across the dough to flatten it into thick cakes. These were immediately taken to the table I had seen on entering. There they were rolled out to the necessary thinness and put on an adjoining table where two men made the perforations with the pierced metal roller.

Another worker immediately inserted a long thin chromium tube beneath the matzot and transferred them, untouched by hand, into the oven. After baking, they were removed, weighed and packed and ready for those who are most meticulous about the performing of mitzvot.

The maximum time permitted from the mixing of the flour to the finished product is 18 minutes. I timed the process and it was well within the maximum. Price? IL5 per single matza.

The rain stayed away, thanks to the witch-doctor

KUALA LUMPUR.—Malaysian Golf Association officials said this week that they had hired a Malay bomoh or witch-doctor to keep away rain, during the four-day Malaysian Open Golf Championship.

The witch doctor succeeded, the officials claimed: no rain fell during the four afternoons and evenings before the contest in various parts of the city, but none had fallen on the golf course until the day's round was over, they said.

The bomoh was identified as Haji Ahmad from Rembau, about 60 miles south of here, but golf officials would not say how much they paid him nor exactly how he had kept rain away.

(AP)

Through the Looking Glass / Joanna Yehiel

Bringing out the best



Luckily, that particular problem isn't so widespread these days, but the idea is still a good one—turning a bad feature into a beauty asset, or so emphasizing a good feature that no one looks at the bad.

I have in my wardrobe one old, old, black dress, bought when I was 15 and at the plump stage. There's nothing special about it, and I don't

even look especially good in black, except that its bust line is cut virtually down to the navel. When I wear it, everyone is so busy staring at my front (watching to see if anything's going to give) they never even look at my face, let alone a stray pimple.

I learned this tactic from a beauty editor on a fashion magazine once. And she taught me another—how to shop, which I'll pass on to you as the spring shopping season begins: Most women, shopping for something new, ask for "something to hide my large bottom/thick waist/non-existent breasts/narrow shoulders..." But what we should be doing is going into the shop and saying: "I have marvellous knees—show me something to make them look so beautiful that every man in sight will fall on his face with admiration," or something like. The saleswoman will think you insane, but never mind, you're right.

Think of this season's two hits—the oriental sarong look, and the tunic, a variation of it. Both are wonderful fashions for women who have something to hide and something else to emphasize. They skim the body gently, cover vast areas of skin, yet can be slit up the sides as far as you like, can show a lily white neck, or delicate wrist, and can be tight across the bust or bottom—if you like. They also show the way you move and make almost every woman seem taller, slimmer and more elegant and graceful. Who could ask for more?

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Hard time ahead for Discount affiliate

Post Economic Editor

THE 1975 ACCOUNTS of Discount Bank Investment Corporation show that the company has weathered well the strain currently affecting Israel's business community, but that it is heading towards a more difficult time.

DBIC's net profit advanced only 7 per cent (to IL14 million). However, the group's consolidated net profit (on equity basis, and conservatively adjusted for subsequent losses of a number of affiliates) increased 26 per cent (to IL84m.), so that it maintained its worth both in terms of purchasing power and of foreign currency.

Accordingly, DBIC will maintain its dividend at last year's level (16 per cent cash plus a 10 per cent share bonus). With regard to next year, however, the company confines itself to expressing confidence in the company's inner strength in current difficult times.

Close to one-half of DBIC's income stemmed from interest and linking increment of loans (granted largely to local authorities), while

another 15 per cent were management fees and commissions of the affiliated joint investment funds.

Income from affiliates accounted for the rest, and declined almost 10 per cent, largely owing to lower profitability of industrial subsidiaries. Other adverse factors were rise of overheads and of financing expenses (partly due to large payment arrears of government departments).

Debt of credit and difficulty of raising new equity capital is likely to make itself felt even more acutely this year, and will probably handicap the implementation of DBIC's planned investments in its industrial affiliates (Electric Cables, Elscut, Elbit, Elcon). In the report the greater part of DBIC's investment, which amounted to IL18m. (most of it in Alkon), was already being financed by sale of assets.

At the end of 1975, investments amounted to IL87m. in the balance sheet of DBIC proper, and to IL157m. in its consolidated balance sheet, while deposits for granting loans amounted to over IL2 billion.

Exports in the metals industry up ten-fold

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE ARMY'S NEED for highly sophisticated products has spurred the rapid growth of Israel's metal industry, Minister of Commerce and Industry Haim Bar-Lev said Sunday night at the opening session of the International Conference on Applied Metallurgy. The conference, which is meeting at the Tel Aviv Hilton, will run till Thursday.

Its aim is to draw attention to the significant progress and breakthroughs that have been made in the country's metal industry and to emphasize the problem areas where solutions are being sought by both American and Israeli metallurgists.

Mr. Bar-Lev noted that exports of the metal industry multiplied tenfold in the past ten years and reached the \$300 million mark in 1975. He anticipated a 40 per cent growth of exports in 1976, and thought that the \$500m. mark would be reached in the not too distant future. Great opportunities were being opened up for the increase of exports by the recent agreement with the European Common Market as well as by the agreement with the U.S. In both cases, Israel has been granted exemption from custom duties.

On the other hand, Meir Amit of Koor Industries stated that Israel must rapidly overcome its backwardness in the metals field. He pointed out that while most applied research was being carried out by the military industries, there was almost no "spin off" into the private sector. He also said there was an overriding need for Israeli scientists to turn from pure to applied research.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

President Ephraim Katzir spoke on "Science and Technology and the Moral Responsibility of the Scientist." He drew on the need for the scientist to assume a moral posture and to distinguish between good and bad, so that his work may be of benefit to mankind.

While Israel could not be considered a factor in the world of metallurgy, it nevertheless provided an excellent laboratory where the process of testing and evaluation could often be done more conveniently than in other parts of the world.

Mr. Amos Horev, President of the Technion, emphasized that a country of Israel's size must do its utmost to utilize metal efficiently either in the original form or by recycling.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Abraham Asheri, Director of the Metal, Electric and Electronics Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, pointed out that one of the important aspects of metallurgy-oriented products is that the average value



One of the displays on exhibit during the conference: Materials engineering and processing laboratories equipped with a new means of making a quick and precise examination of the chemical component of all the metals used in building aircraft.

added is about 50 per cent. In the case of Elscut Ltd., manufacturers of scientific instruments, the figure is as high as 80 per cent, he said.

The importance of the industry, within the country's economic structure, can be further seen from the fact that 50 per cent of net investments last year was in the metal and electronics industries, Asheri stated.

Mr. A. Hürlich, Vice-President of the American Society of Metals (which was a joint organizer of the conference together with the Israel Metallurgical Society) delivered part of his address in Hebrew.

Manager of Materials Technology of the Convair Aerospace Division of the American General Dynamics Corp., this is Mr. Hürlich's fifth visit to Israel. He expressed his firm belief in Israel's potential for success in the field of high technology. "Your great asset is that it can be easily used during the process which can thus be adjusted so as to reduce the hydrogen absorption. The gauge has already received patent approval and IAA has hopes for the product's financial success on overseas markets."

Other interesting displays include those of Rafael, the Armament Development Authority which showed the application of the Scanning Electron Microscope as a tool in the failure analysis of electronic components.

The organization of the Congress was arranged by Kopel Congress, the convention department of Kopel Tours.

Self-employed pay the most

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The share of taxes paid by wage earners declined from 38 in 1974 to 30 per cent in 1975. The share of companies and self-employed persons increased from 56 to 59 per cent on regular income and from 37 to 41 per cent in taxes paid on the wage bill.

Tax collection rose by 41 per cent last year compared with 1974, and reached IL80,817m., as was estimated at the beginning of the year.

The share of taxes in the Gross National Product increased from 37 to 41 per cent in 1974 to 44.9 per cent last year.

New law will put German workers in the boardroom soon

BONN. — IS IT THE MOST IMPORTANT piece of social legislation ever to reach West Germany's statute books? Or a law that gives too much muscle to trade unions and threatens the very basis of the country's market economy?

The Bundestag has just passed the new law, which gives workers almost equal power as employers in the running of major companies, but there are conflicting views on how it will work out in practice.

The law, due to come into effect in July, has been hailed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling coalition as a model of industrial relations, and some Government officials claim it is the farthest-reaching legislation of its kind in the non-Communist world.

The Government-sponsored bill won the votes of most of the parliamentary opposition. According to trade unionists, however, it does not go far enough, and in the view of employers it could lead to cuts in investment in West German industry by overseas capitalists scared off by too many workers in the boardroom.

The "Mitbestimmung" (co-determination) Law basically gives workers the same number of seats as employers on the supervisory boards (Aufsichtsräte) of firms employing more than 2,000 people. About 600 enterprises are expected and will be given two years to comply.

DECIDING VOTE

What annoys the unions and calms the bosses is that the chairman, a representative of the employers, will have the deciding vote. Labour Minister Walter Brandt told the Bundestag, which has sole responsibility for this kind of legislation, that the bill went as far as anyone could reasonably expect.

His views were echoed by a host of industrialists and newspaper editorialists who said that if workers had won full power-sharing parity the whole structure of West German society would have been altered.

The bill is generally considered the most important piece of social-political legislation to be produced by the current parliament, now 9½ years old.

The politicians were so happy with it that both Government and Opposition claimed parentage, but the law is without doubt a child of compromise, born no less than seven years of parliamentary wrangling.

"Mitbestimmung" was one of the main political platforms of the first Left-Liberal coalition put together in 1969 by then Chancellor Willy Brandt.

His successor, Helmut Schmidt, will try to use the law as a powerful weapon in parliamentary elections in October.

Parliamentary approval of the bill was held up for 15 months by the Free Democrats, who have made political capital out of their contention that they act as an effective brake on radical socialism.

The Free Democrats, who traditionally have had strong links with business and industry, succeeded in inserting a clause that one of the work representatives must be an executive and another a white-collar employee. Observers saw this as a restriction on worker power since high-ranking employees could side with shareholders in a dispute.

Nevertheless, the unions have gained a great deal of clout. They are, as employees like to point out, already well organized in many of the firms which will have to follow the new law.

According to the Metalworkers' Union, the Western world's biggest union with 2.6 million members, up to 1,500 trade unionists will move on to boards in the metal industry alone.

UNIONS DISSATISFIED

The extended previous legislation, which gives workers one-third of board seats. Despite the progress, unions are still unsatisfied and have demanded the complete parity which has existed in the coal and steel industry since 1951.

Union leaders say the law's stark reality is that parity exists only on paper, and have accused the Government of not keeping its pledge on the other half of the "Mitbestimmung" bargain — making firms pay workers a share of their profits.

This law, the so-called "Ver-mögensbildung" (wealth creation) statute which would have affected all commercial firms making more than 400,000 marks (80,000 Sterling) at the current rate of exchange) annual profit, has been put on ice following vigorous opposition from employers and many parliamentarians.

In firms with up to 10,000 employees, workers and bosses will each have six representatives on the board. In companies with between 10,000 and 20,000 workers, they will have eight each and in larger concerns 10 apiece.

In theory, the unions will be apportioned only two delegates in the first two categories and three in the next. But employers say that union influence will be considerably greater than this because they will be the driving force in the election of representatives.

For the bosses of German industry, one of the main dangers of "Mitbestimmung" could be the blow to foreign investment. "Can you see overseas interests pouring money over here when there is so great a danger of union manipulation?" one prominent industrialist asked rhetorically.

(Reuter)

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Little movement

TEL AVIV. — The Stock Exchange underwent another uneventful session yesterday, with little movement in either the bond or stock sectors of the market. One broker attributed the quiet atmosphere to a general let-down resulting from recent investigations and disclosures of financial irregularities.

Bond volume for the day was IL18.8m.

The general index of share prices fell by 0.21 per cent, to stand at 125.47.

	5.476	4.476			
DOLLAR-LINKED DEBITURES					
5% Dole Sea Junior	274	278			
5% Dole Sea	310	315			
5% Electric Corp. B	308	315			
5% L. LINKED					
5% Dole Sea (interest)	274	278			
Abnorp. 1986 (1)	548	549			
Abnorp. 1987 (1)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (1)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (2)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (3)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (4)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (5)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (6)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (7)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (8)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (9)	548	549			
5% Dole Sea (10)	548	549			
OPTIONALS					
Dev. 180	332	347			
Dev. 288	332	347			
Dev. 312	332	347			
PURCHASES IN DOLLARS					
5% Dole Sea	188.7	181.9			
CONVERTIBLES					
10% Dole	102.5	102.5			
7% Dole (5)	102.5	102.5			
7% Dole (10)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (2)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (3)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (4)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (5)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (6)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (7)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (8)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (9)	102.5	102.5			
10% Dole (10)	102.5	102.5			
COMMERCIAL BANKS & FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
Bank Leumi	145	145			
Bank Hapoalim	145	145			
Bank Leumi (A)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (B)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (C)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (D)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (E)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (F)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (G)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (H)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (I)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (J)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (K)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (L)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (M)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (N)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (O)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (P)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Q)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (R)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (S)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (T)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (U)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (V)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (W)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (X)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Y)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Z)	145	145			
COMMERCIAL BANKS & FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
Bank Leumi	145	145			
Bank Hapoalim	145	145			
Bank Leumi (A)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (B)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (C)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (D)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (E)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (F)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (G)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (H)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (I)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (J)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (K)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (L)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (M)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (N)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (O)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (P)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Q)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (R)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (S)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (T)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (U)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (V)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (W)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (X)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Y)	145	145			
Bank Leumi (Z)	145	145			

Gains on a busy day

NEW YORK. — Stocks were sharply higher and at their best levels of the session thus far.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was ahead 11.25 points at 1002.55 and some 1,100 issues were higher with 300 lower.

Trading was fairly active, the volume being 18,300,000.

Brokers say the rally was touched off by the weekend settlement of the nation-wide trucking strike.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Monday, April 5, 1976

This selected list of stocks is based on the quotations at 3 p.m. New York time one hour before the market closes.

Allied Chemical	41 1/4	Union Carbide	71 1/4
Aluminum Co.	47 1/4	United Technologies	60
American Brands	41 1/4	U.S. Steel	81 1/4
American Can	36 1/4	Westinghouse Elec.	18 1/4
American Tel. and Tel.	56 1/4	Woolworth	43
Anacosta	25 1/4	Avon Prod.	27 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	30 1/4	Boise Cascade	28 1/4
Chrysler	147 1/4	Citicorp	36
Eastman Kodak	119 1/4	Control Data	28 1/4
Emark Inc.	40 1/4	Disney	39
Exxon	95 1/4	Dome Mines	39
General Electric	53	Fairchild Camera	41 1/4
General Foods	29 1/4	General Dynamics	53 1/4
General Motors	71 1/4	IBM	271 1/4
Goodyear	26 1/4	Int. Tel. Tel.	28 1/4
Inter. Harvester	39 1/4	LTV Corp.	13 1/4
Inter. Nickel	33 1/4	McDonalds	60 1/4
Inter. Paper	71 1/4	Natl. Semiconductor	50 1/4
Johns-Manville	31 1/4	NCR Corp.	39
Quincy-Minors	60 1/4	Polaroid	27 1/4
Procter and Gamble	90 1/4	RCA Corp.	50 1/4
Sears-Roebuck	75 1/4	Spartan Rand	31 1/4
Standard Oil of Calif.	33 1/4	SynTex	31 1/4
Telega	28 1/4	Xerox	54 1/4

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Unit Price %	Market Price %	Redemption Price %
TEARAR 411.2	391.8	—
NEKE 100.9	153.5	—
SEKAN 213.27	206.06	—
ASAP 132.99	129.65	—
ASOG 116.77	112.91	—

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U.S. Dollar	7.5200	7.5222
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Rands	8.6104	8.7307
Swiss Fr.	2.94960	2.97881
French Fr.	1.80000	1.81700
Dutch Fl.	2.78467	2.81069
DM	2.94902	2.97822

INTERBANK LONDON

SECT RATES

Dollar	1.8745/80 per £
DM	2.5360/70 per £
Swiss Fr.	2.5370/80 per £
Live	856/050 per £
Belgian Fr.	39.02/03 per £
Dutch Fl.	2.6955/10 per £
Yen	299.10/40 per £
French Fr.	4.6770/80 per £

Gold price: \$128.50—129.25

FORWARD RATES

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Polemics and policy

UNLIKE his predecessors in office here, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon has been known almost from the day of his arrival for plain-speaking. Now he voices his views — that is to say, the views of his government — again, minding no words, in an interview published in the Labour Party's periodical "Migvan." Israelis should be grateful to the American envoy for telling it to them "like it is."

Ambassador Toon does not belittle the basic identity of outlook between the U.S. and Israel. But he is fully, and openly, aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of complete understanding between the two countries.

The American envoy takes Israelis to task for overlooking the constraints now operating on the disbursement of U.S. foreign aid, and on U.S. foreign involvement in general. He urges Israelis to work harder in order to free themselves of excessive economic dependence on the United States. And he warns that American public opinion might turn against Israel if it were convinced that this country was intransigent and unresponsive to U.S. interests in the area.

Unresponsive Israelis, including Prime Minister Rabin, have not exactly been blind to these home truths, though Ambassador Toon has performed valuable service in leading them the authority of his office. But at the same time it may be suggested that they do not fully account for some of the current disagreements between the U.S. and Israel.

These disagreements should be viewed in context. The Israeli penchant for blowing up every minor tiff into a fully fledged confrontation should be resisted, for the American commitment to Israel's safety is an overwhelming fact and not mere rhetoric. But by the same token, for example, Israel's claim for continued U.S. financing of arms purchases during the transitional quarter between the current fiscal year and the next is not mere caprice.

The U.S. President must have his reasons for opposing the Israeli request — against the advice of his Secretary of State — and for carrying the fight against it to the Congress. Yet it can hardly be argued that Mr. Ford's position reflects any widespread public demand. While the denial of \$550m. in aid to Israel will not obliterate the memories of \$2.2b. already granted, it will make it impossible for Israel to purchase some essential American arms which had been pledged under the interim agreement package deal.

President Ford is also reported to be irked by Israel for what is described as an attempted sabotage of the proposed sale of six Hercules transport planes to Egypt — and with it, the prospect of America's winning Sadat's Egypt to its side. But the Israeli objection has obviously been less to the Hercules transaction as such than to its use as the start of a mammoth U.S. rearmament programme for Egypt. Israel itself has a stake in the extension of American influence in the Arab world. But Israel has been unable to find any confirmation in its own experience for the notion that Western arms in the hands of the Arabs are an assurance of progress towards a peaceful settlement.

The Israeli argument may have been overstated. At its core, however, it derives not from lack of responsiveness to U.S. interests, but from the plain lessons of history.

VIEWPOINT

MOSHE SANBAR is not leaving his post as Governor of the Bank of Israel in October because he has another better job to go to. Like Michael Bruno, whose resignation as Economic Adviser to the Treasury takes effect on April 15, he is fed up with the frustrations that have dogged his work during the five years of his present appointment.

The problem does not lie, as some people choose to think, in the character of Sanbar, but rather in the character of the post he holds. For the Government to let Sanbar go would only by-pass the issue. His successor would come a cropper over the same obstacles.

Sanbar's appointment in 1971 came at a time when the country was not a professional politician. He was chosen for his technical qualifications. He combines expertise in economic theory with a flair for administration. The late Pinhas Sapir, Finance Minister at the time, may well have thought that the man who had served as his chief adviser for many years would prove a compliant Governor. Sanbar cautioned the Minister that there would be no low-towing. Sapir dismissed the warning with a wave of the hand.

Sapir was in for a surprise — but so was Sanbar. There were impediments he had not foreseen. The new Governor threw himself into his task, determined to perform the duties incumbent upon him without fear or favour. That involved criticising the Finance Minister's economic policy whenever it deviated from the proper course.

Inevitably, this meant a parting of the ways. A Cabinet Minister is a politician. He has to compromise with his principles in order to win support and retain popularity. That is why the State Comptroller has been insulated from the political arena. He must be independent, because his job is to criticise the various Ministries.

Such independence is no less vital for the man who heads central bank. His job is to be objective, not popular. He must be willing to get himself cordially disliked by members of the Government, since

In the nature of things, an independent-minded Governor of the Bank of Israel will clash frequently with the Treasury. But if Moshe Sanbar is allowed to go, we should not be surprised if his successor is a puppet, writes DAVID KRIVINE.

Why Sanbar should stay

he has to tell them — and keep telling them — where they are going wrong.

AND SAPIR DID, in the end, go wrong. He chose the easy way. He indulged in inflationary financing. He let the country enjoy the illusion of a never-ending boom, though the price was a gaping trade deficit. All would come right in the end.

But there were unforeseen developments: a war in October 1973 and an explosion of raw material prices. Sapir's optimism proved to be a gamble — the kind that politicians often take. His short-term policies had a share in bringing the economy to its present pass.

Sanbar's job was to present the pessimistic, realistic, long-term view, and he presented it vocally. He saw to it that Sapir did not lack advice. The Governor of the central bank gave his counsel out loud to the nation at large. And he must do so, that all may hear and judge.

He has other functions also: to supervise the banking system, control the money supply, and regulate the volume of credit. In one of these areas, something went amiss. A medium-sized bank, the Israeli-British Bank, indulged in specu-



When Sanbar, left, took over he cautioned the then Finance Minister, the late Pinhas Sapir, that there would be no low-towing.

tion, suffered losses when the European market ran into a recession, started smuggling dollars out of the country, was found out and, in mid-1974, went bankrupt.

Inevitably, the question arose whether the Bank of Israel should have prevented this from happening? It is a matter of opinion, and whether he was right or wrong, the Governor's handling of the dilemma did not justify the storm of criticism directed at him.

The fall of the IEB was not a first-time event. Banks had collapsed under Sanbar's predecessor too. Yet an economic broadsheet associated with the party in power unleashed vicious personal attacks, suggesting that this might be in retaliation for the bad time that Sanbar had been giving the Treasury over other issues.

In this exposed situation, he found himself alone and without support. The late Governor of the bank, David Horowitz, had got by because, being one of the country's veteran leaders, he possessed a personal standing which politicians were obliged to respect. Moreover, Horowitz knew where to draw the line. He made his criticisms heard.

but in the last resort he could be trusted to rally round and support the administration. For 17 long years, Horowitz's unique ascendancy asked the fact that the central bank was short on legal prerogatives.

IN THOSE DAYS, political power was more concentrated, and David Horowitz belonged to the inner power-group. Today power is dispersed. No one can wield influence unless he has a point of vantage. The politician has the party and his backers. The judge possesses lifelong tenure. The Chief Rabbi has the religious establishment behind him. The Governor of the Bank of Israel has none of these.

He is appointed for five years. If he does not oblige the economic Ministers, his appointment can be terminated. He is a member of the Ministerial Economic Committee. But he has no vote there, and in high-level political committee-work, the prerogatives of a man without a vote to trade are likely to be dismissed as nagging.

He controls money and credit, but his measures are subject to Government approval. He is charged with

advising the Cabinet on economic policy — not in accordance with the national interest, but "within the framework of the Government's policies."

Moshe Sanbar is by nature a senior civil servant, a business executive. He is not a rhetorician or a leader of men. That was known before his appointment. If he was placed in the job in the expectation that his lack of personal standing would diminish the power of the Governor, the remedy is to buttress that power.

The economic crisis that the country faces today reveals one thing clearly: that more, not less authority is needed in the executive branch. The Finance Minister who tries to apply hard policies is himself a lone wolf, since every single interest group in the country, from the Histadrut to the Manufacturers' Association, rails against him, pressing him for indulgences, compromises, concessions.

He needs a counterweight to strengthen his hand. True, a powerful central bank may get in his way when he is trying to placate his adversaries. But if the Minister can disengage himself for a moment from the fevered atmosphere of inter-faction bargaining and take a long, cool look at the needs of the hour, he will see that this systematic hindrance on the part of the Governor serves him, and the country's best interests.

The Governor can fulfil that role if he is given the necessary independence. One way would be to endow him with a 10-year term of office, renewable automatically (unless the holder is over 65, or whatever) for another five years.

Sanbar has served a long and eventful apprenticeship. His experience will stand him in good stead. He should now be offered a second spell, this time of 10 years, starting on November 1. It would be an act of confidence and would give him the opportunity to do his job as he thinks proper. This would be the most telling method of persuading Sanbar that he ought to stay.

Unless some such constitutional change is made, his successor will undoubtedly become the kind of puppet Governor that Sanbar himself refuses to be.

Living without Arab oil

Kinue Weinstein interviews Burma's new Ambassador in Israel, U La Won.

ACCORDING to the new ambassador from Burma, U La Won, the present cool relationship between his country and Israel is not connected in any way with the Arab boycott, but rather is a result of the independent foreign policy stance taken by the Socialist regime that came to power in the 1960s.

This is in contrast with the heyday of Israeli-Burma relations 20 years ago, when the two countries called each other "true friends." General Gurion paid an official visit to Burma in 1961, which had been preceded in 1959 by the visit to Israel of General Ne Win, now Burma's president.

The ambassador made it clear during the interview that there will be no significant change in Burma's policy. She will maintain her diplomatic ties with Israel, unlike many other Asian and African countries which broke off relations after the 1973 war.

Burma abstained on the recent anti-Zionist resolution at the UN General Assembly. U La Won calls this an example of his country's independent policy, in that Burma refuses to submit to pressure from any of the power blocs.

This independence is made possible in part by the fact that Burma does not depend on Arab oil. She is almost self-sufficient in oil, and imports the balance from her eastern neighbours. In addition, offshore deposits of oil, estimated to be fairly sizeable, have been discovered recently. Companies from the U.S., Japan, West Germany, and Canada have obtained rights to search for and extract the oil.

U La Won, a former member of the Kachin State Peoples' Council, came to Israel last September, replacing former ambassador Ba Ni. This is Won's first diplomatic post. He finds Israel "full of the spirit of a building country." He is especially impressed with the kibbutz for its high standard



Ambassador U La Won.

of living and for the members' work motivation. Won's 23-year old son, Nawtaw, is now living on a kibbutz in northern Israel.

In the 1960's there was a program, since discontinued, for Burmese students to come to live and study at Israeli kibbutzim. Today there are two kibbutz-like enterprises in Burma's Kachin State, consisting of four to five villages with 5,000 members. But they are apparently more like cooperative villages along the lines of a moshav.

The Burmese embassy maintains a small staff of five diplomats and their families. There are four Burmese students now in Israel, two studying agriculture in Haifa and two at the Hebrew University studying underground water resources. The ambassador said that, as a small state striving to stand on its own feet without accepting foreign capital, Burma cannot bear the financial burden of sending students and delegations abroad.

From time to time, the Embassy sponsors low-key "Burmese Evenings," in which Burmese living in Israel demonstrate their native arts. The next one will be held on May 22 at the Herzliya Cultural Centre with the cooperation of the Herzliya Municipality.

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Yet another misunderstanding

HA'ARETZ (independent) refutes Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's denial Sunday of a report carried by that paper, according to which Mr. Rabin had given President Ford grounds to assume that Israel would issue no call to the barricades over the supply of Egypt of U.S. Hercules planes, and that the approval of \$650m. in interim aid was not a vital issue for Israel — not being an almost identical report had been filed by the Washington correspondent of "Yediot Ahronot."

"Unless we want to conclude that President Ford is unable, in his conversations, to distinguish between shades of meaning, we must record yet another 'misunderstanding' between the Prime Minister and the U.S. President. As Mr. Rabin has insisted, since assuming office, that the shaping of Israel's relations with the U.S. remain his personal responsibility, he cannot be held accountable for the blame for the recurring tensions between Jerusalem and Washington... Mr. Rabin will be mistaken if he expects to attain national objectives by speaking in Israel with restraint while, in the local political tradition, translated into vigorous polemic."

DAVID (Histadrut), on the eve of the visit of South African Prime Minister John Vorster, reviews Israel's relations with South Africa and the political and ideological aspects of a friendship begun 25 years ago, when that country was among the first to recognize the new state of Israel. "Our diplomatic tactics have been disproved: Consideration for the feelings of the peoples of the black continent did not prevent those countries from cutting ties with Israel, when put to the test. Ideological considerations centre

around the principle of apartheid, which is alien to our way of thought, and in this respect John Vorster — among the architects of that policy as Minister of Justice in the previous government — has recently indicated a softening of its application..."

"The recent elevation of the South African Consulate-General to Embassy status symbolizes the amicable relations which will be further enhanced by the forthcoming visit."

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READERS' LETTERS

PLO PRIVILEGES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, I have just come across an interesting cartoon by Dry Bones in a local newspaper (as reprinted from The Jerusalem Post of February 5).

Is it not amazing that, of the tens or scores of "liberation organizations" (legitimate or otherwise), only the P.L.O. was selected for privileged status and special honours at the U.N. and in all of its agencies? It is amazing, too, that of the many millions of refugees in many parts of the world in recent years, only the half-million Arab refugees of the 1948 war were selected to be a major item, year after year, on the agendas of U.N. major and minor bodies!

What is most amazing of all is that so many individuals of intelligence (intellectuals and others) cannot or will not penetrate international manoeuvres and machinations to see the true motives and intent of those who appointed (!) the P.L.O., to begin with, and who have since been initiating and supporting hypocritical pro-P.L.O. moves.

I.M. LEVINE
Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRUSE VILLAGES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Thank you for Joan Borsten's article on the Druse of Sajour (March 19).

The article was to the point. In our opinion, the writer did well to write about the problems of Sajour, because those are the same problems you find in most of our villages.

SALEH KADDOUR,
Dokot el-Carmel
ZIAD GHANEM, Sajour
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MAINTAIN UNIVERSITY STANDARDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As a visiting professor at the Technion who teaches at one of the universities represented on Dr. Wood's team, I must take serious exception to their statements as reported on March 26 ("Israel's higher education must come down to earth").

May I say that the advice tendered is not only "unpopular with Israeli academics," it is extremely unpopular with many academics in the U.S. who have to live with its results. It is precisely this attitude which has had serious, and I believe, extremely undesirable effects on American universities. It appears that, having contributed to the decline of American higher education, the group now wish to introduce the rot here.

There are two separate principal issues in their report. One is whether there should be additional facilities provided — junior colleges, technical colleges, adult education or whatever. There probably should — but they are not an alternative to universities, they are an addition to them. One of their functions would be precisely to enable universities to return full time to their main functions — scholarship, research and intellectual activity. In my view, the function of a university is not, under

any circumstances, social integration, "uplift" or a country's economic growth.

This brings me to the second issue: whether universities should address specific problems or continue with their tradition of research. Specific problems have a way of changing rapidly, whereas pure research is longer-term. In the long run, it is the most practical thing there is, if this is what one is interested in, and rather startling ways of being applicable to problems — particularly to problems which have not yet arisen. The search for "relevance" in American universities has had unfortunate consequences for them, I say the least.

I would urge Israeli institutions of higher education to maintain the standards and not to take the advice offered. Who knows, before too long the U.S. institutions may ask such Israeli institutions to revive and revitalize institutions turned, by approaches such as those exemplified by the team, into glorified high schools or do-gooding bodies with well-meaning social uplift and adult education.

AMOS RAPOPORT
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